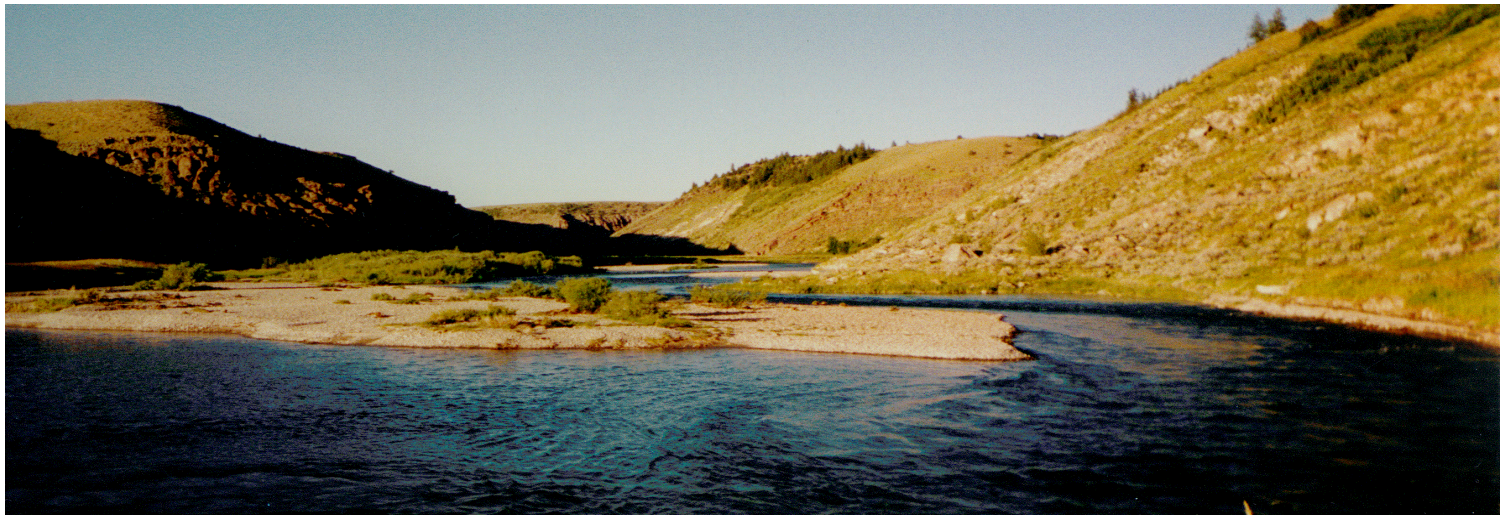

Photograph A-17. Looking upstream of the borrow ponds, the river naturally meanders between stream terraces and gravel bars. USBR photograph by Tim Randle, 1997.

Photograph A-18. Four miles upstream of the dam site, the Teton River has wide flood plains along the north side (river right), landslide debris along the south side (river left), and flow that alternates between shallow pools and fast moving riffles. View is looking upstream. USBR photograph by Jennifer Bountry, 1998.

Photograph A-19. Along this reach, 4 miles upstream of the dam site, the river channel is being deflected by landslide material on the left bank and has begun to erode the right bank. USBR photograph by Jennifer Bountry, 1998.

Photograph A-20. Just below Canyon Creek (about 4½ river miles upstream of the dam site), a pumping plant is located on the right bank of the river, and an irrigation pipeline crosses the river. USBR photograph by Tim Randle, 1997.

Photograph A-21. In the river reach between the confluence with Canyon Creek and the confluence with Bitch Creek (12 river miles of the former reservoir area), 27 pools and rapids were formed or enlarged by landslides from the filling and rapid drawdown of the Teton Reservoir in 1976. This is the largest rapid (rapid 27) located just upstream of Canyon Creek. This rapid is formed of landslide debris that came from the left canyon wall. The vertical elevation drop through this rapid is approximately 16 feet. USBR photograph by Tim Randle, 1997.

Photograph A-22. The particle size of landslide material forming rapid 27 varies from cobbles to large boulders. Much of the finer-grained material has been transported downstream. USBR photograph by Tim Randle, 1997.